

May 5 toward Feng-Wang-Cheng by the main road from Liao-Yang. A third division, the 11th, was sent to the valley of the Ai river, occupied a position near Kuan-Di-Apu-Tee and posted batteries of the Feng-Wang-Cheng, continuing on finding our troops there.

"The Japanese advanced slowly and very cautiously on Feng-Wang-Cheng."

Tremendous Losses on the Yalu.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—The Emperor has received a dispatch from General Kurapatkin, giving the report of the Russian General Zassalitch of the Russian losses in the battle of Chiu-Lien-Cheng. The report states that Major General Kashtalinsk was injured in the head by a stone. The brunt of the fighting, General Zassalitch says, was borne by the Eleventh and Twelfth Rifle Regiments and the Twenty-second Infantry. The fighting was so desperate that the Russian regiments were obliged to make several counter-attacks, and to cut a way for themselves with the bayonet against the enemy, who was five times stronger than the Russians, and was supported by very numerous artillery.

In this fight, so terrible, but glorious for the Eleventh and Twelfth regiments, the losses in killed were four officers, including the commander of the Eleventh, and 481 noncommissioned officers and men. The wounded were one officer and 961 noncommissioned officers and men and a chaplain, while 70 officers were killed.

General Zassalitch confirms the reports of the enormous mortality among the artillery horses, and concludes his report as follows:

"Our losses on April 29, 1904, were 13 officers and 2,227 killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Of this total, 1,061 were left on the battlefield, but it is not known whether they were killed or wounded."

"In consequence of the heavy losses in men and horses, and the difficulties encountered in the roadless country, it was absolutely impossible to bring away the guns and the batteries."

"The Eleventh and Twelfth regiments, notwithstanding their heavy losses, were reformed in action, and the Eleventh of the Third Rifle division, which did not participate in the fight, but was brought up to cover the retreat."

Mail and Wire Cut.
WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Japanese legation has received the following official dispatch, dated Tokyo, May 8:

"General Kuroki, commander of the First Army Corps, reports that on May 6 our cavalry detachment dispersed the enemy at Feng-Wang-Cheng, which was immediately occupied by our infantry detachment. The enemy burned munitions before evacuating the stronghold. Refugees of the enemy were taken to the Japanese forests and villages continue to come out and surrender."

"Natives say that the number of Russians who were killed on the Yalu river, Feng-Wang-Cheng on May 2 amounted to 80,000. It is believed that the total number of the enemy was 100,000. Our army which landed on Liao-Tung reports that a detachment, after repulsing a small detachment of the enemy, on May 6 and 7 destroyed the railway and cut off telegraphic communications of Port Arthur."

MAKING HASTY EXIT FROM NIEU-CHWANG

NIEU-CHWANG, May 7, 9 p. m.—There is every indication that the Russians have decided to evacuate Nieu-Chwang. Troops have been dismantled and all artillery has been placed on board trains. All the local transportation has been commandeered by the Russian authorities. There is a rumor that Japanese troops are in Foo-Chau bay (on the west side of the Liao-Tung peninsula, and about sixty miles north of Port Arthur), but this report lacks confirmation.

The fear is held here that if the Russians leave and the Japanese do not at once take possession of Nieu-Chwang the British, who are reported to be in the vicinity, will fill the place. The foreign residents are prepared to resist the Japanese should they come over. The British consul has received a message from the Russian consul that a gunboat is on its way to Nieu-Chwang.

The Russians probably will destroy the gunboat before leaving. The vessel is at Nieu-Chwang.

Japanese troops fired on what probably was the last train out of Port Arthur as it passed near Port Adams. They used artillery and small arms, and killed or wounded several Japanese.

It is reported here that Viceoy Alexieff was slightly wounded prior to his departure from Port Arthur. He is reported to have been there before the Japanese closed the lines of communication.

The Russian general staff has removed from Liao-Yang to Mukden.

Russians here will not talk of the situation for fear that they may impart incorrect information. They do not consider that their forces here are sufficient to hold this section of the Yalu river before the Russian troops will withdraw to Harbin.

The Russian civilians at Nieu-Chwang are leaving hurriedly, and many natives are fleeing the city in fear that they will be subjected to maltreatment at the hands of the brigands.

Refugees to Fight Bandits.

SHAN-HAI-KWAN, May 8, 8 a. m.—Refugees from Nieu-Chwang are returning there armed to resist brigands who are said to be across the river near Yin-Kow awaiting an opportunity to enter Nieu-Chwang and pillage between the anticipated evacuation of the Russians and the entrance of the Japanese. The refugees have urgently requested that a second gunboat be sent to Nieu-Chwang, the British consul having already requested the presence of one gunboat.

CAVALRY SKIRMISHES PRECEDED CAPTURE

TOKIO, May 8, 12 m.—Last Friday, after sharp cavalry skirmishes at Erhritsal and other places, a detachment of infantry belonging to General Kuroki's army took Feng-Wang-Cheng. The Russians, before retiring, exploded the magazines, but left large quantities of hospital stores, which are being used to treat the wounded.

Refugees from the woods and small villages are constantly surrendering. The Russians buried the dead and wounded.

Natives in the vicinity of Feng-Wang-Cheng say that last Monday the Russians carried about eight hundred wounded through that place, and that their casualties probably were above three thousand.

The Japanese advanced on the Russian position on the Liao-Tung peninsula, dispersing small bands of Russian troops on Friday and capturing a station on a railroad station. The Japanese destroyed the railway and telegraph, thus severing the Russian communication with Port Arthur.

The casualties in the last attack on Port Arthur, which took place on May 4, are one officer, Commander Takayangi, commanding the steamer Yedo Maru, and six men killed. Four men seriously wounded, and eleven men slightly wounded. Fourteen officers and seventy-four men are missing, and eight officers and thirty-six men were rescued unharmed.

The blocking ships, including Commander Takayangi, who was killed, have been decorated and granted annuities by the Emperor.

Every supplemental report received from General Kuroki, commanding the first Japanese army, shows that the Russian casualties in last Sunday's battle at Chiu-Lien-Cheng, on May 4, were 1,490 killed. The Japanese killed 1,490 of the enemy's wounded in the field hospitals.

It is estimated that the total Russian casualties exceeded 200,000. The Russian prisoners are en route to Matsuyama, where they are expected to arrive on Wednesday.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL HAS REACHED HOME

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8, 9 p. m.—Grand Duke Cyril, eldest son of the Emperor, has returned to St. Petersburg from the far East. He arrived uneventfully, and only his family and a few friends were at the railroad station to greet him.

The grand duke looks much thinner than he did before he left for the scene of hostilities, but the burden he received at the time of the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk off Port Arthur has healed, and he complains of only a wrenched back. The first announcement made by Grand Duke Cyril on his arrival was that he intended to return to the far East with the

Russian Battle Squadron, under command of Admiral Rozhkovsky. He will go abroad soon on a friendly visit to his in-laws, the divorced wife of the grand duke of Saxony-Coburg and Gotha.

In an interview regarding his experience at the time of the disaster to the Petropavlovsk, Grand Duke Cyril said:

"I was standing on the bridge beside Vice Admiral Makarov when I saw the shock of the explosion. My impression was that a twelve-inch shell had entered the powder magazine, and instantly I leaped to the other side of the bridge. Vice Admiral Makarov did not climb the rail and fell into the water. On coming up I saw Makarov still at the same place, tripping the rail, and was streaming with blood. I was weighed with a heavy overcoat and could not keep aloft. I went down, but on rising caught the floating wreckage. I was weighed with a heavy overcoat, and helped to support me until a boat arrived."

BATTLE ACCOUNTS BY TWO INJURED OFFICERS

NEW YORK, May 8.—Despite the strict censorship which exercised at Liao-Yang, the Associated Press has been enabled to get out from that point the following, the first press dispatch giving the Russian side of the story of the battle of the Yalu:

Liao-Yang, May 8.—The first lot of wounded from Chiu-Lien-Cheng arrived here yesterday. They were on a sanitary train. General Kurapatkin was on the train. He distributed numbers of the medals for gallantry in action. Colonel Maister and Captain Plaidoff, who were among the wounded, were interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent, to whom they made the following statement:

"Without fear of the enemy's artillery, on April 29 the Russians began to prepare for battle. The Second Battery and the Third Battery of the Chiu-Lien-Cheng position. On April 29 twelve of the enemy's three-inch guns appeared suddenly in the distance. The Chiu-Lien-Cheng position, and then the battle began. The enemy shot bravely, their shrapnel burst-pieces were flying in the air. The battery was destroyed by the enemy, who opened with howitzers, which could not be seen. The enemy's shells were flying in every direction. Captain Shounkoff, our hero, was killed. The enemy closed the ammunition carriage, which otherwise might have been exploded by the enemy's shells. It was an awfully one-sided battle, and lasted all day. Our battery lost its commander, Captain Shounkoff, and we were unable to withdraw the guns, and we, therefore, destroyed and abandoned them."

Captain Tickerjevsky, an artilleryman, said: "We commenced the battle May 1, helping the seven divisions of the Russian army. We were on all sides and were not behind them. We charged five times as they attacked. We returned to each attack. The men fought like demons and only fell back at 5 p. m., when we had lost half of our men. The enemy's shells are believed to be 4,000. They used humane bullets."

RETURN FROM THE EAST

Dr. Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University, recently elected dean of the new Winona Technical Institute of this city, expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the outlook for the new school when he was in the city Saturday.

Dr. Coulter had just returned from an extensive tour of trade schools in the East. He visited many which were similar in purpose and method to the proposed school here and secured a great many useful ideas. The services of several instructors were also secured for the new school.

During his short stay here Dr. Coulter, in company with the building committee, held a series of conferences for the last time before beginning his work, and plans for partitioning off the quarters in the school where the different trades will be taught were discussed.

It was thought at first that only 200 students, divided into blocks of twenty-five for support, would be accommodated in the first year, but the directors of the institute will endeavor to accommodate more applicants for the first year.

Up to date, subscriptions of over \$1,000 for support of the new school are as follows: John J. Cooper, \$500; A. B. Hurd, James Whitcomb Riley, A. C. Harris, H. J. Wilson, George J. Marot and the Young Hardware Company, each \$1,000.

RECORD OF WEEK'S ADMISSION TO FAIR

First Six Days Compared with First Six at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—A statement was issued to-night showing the number of daily admissions at the world's fair during the first six days of the week, compared with the attendance at the Columbian Exposition for the same period. The statement, issued by the directors of the fair, is as follows:

—St. Louis—

Day	Admissions	Total
First day	1,832	9,133
Second day	1,952	11,085
Third day	2,152	13,237
Fourth day	2,152	15,389
Fifth day	2,152	17,541
Sixth day	2,152	19,693
Seventh day	2,152	21,845

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WAR HINTERLAND WEARS VERY PEACEFUL ASPECT

Correspondent Arrives at Mukden and Is Welcomed as a Harbinger of Battle.

BUSY SCENES OBSERVED

Soldiers Fraternize Freely with the Natives—All Advantages Save Access to News.

MUKDEN, May 8, 10 a. m.—The Associated Press correspondent finally received permission to proceed from Nieu-Chwang to Mukden by way of Liao-Yang. He was given a special car on the main line after leaving Nieu-Chwang and received official courtesies on the journey.

Observations from the car window were limited. The scenery was a series of places of artillery parks and the spring wheat, and Cossacks in multi-colored shirts lining the road, entirely changed the aspect of central Manchuria since the correspondent's departure from headquarters at Port Arthur more than two months ago.

Notwithstanding the extensive military occupation of the country here in the eastern region, the country here presents a singularly peaceful appearance. The farmers and the natives are apparently undisturbed and are profiting by the advance in the prices of products, especially in Liao-Yang and other large markets, where the most friendly attitude is displayed toward the military, who adapt themselves, as far as possible, to native ways and customs.

The foreign guests of the Russian authorities in Manchuria note the businesslike character of the war, and the absence of excitement, and are surprised at the machine-like operation of the railway. The Russian authorities are welcomed by the correspondents as an evidence that there will be active campaigning soon, which is in sharp contrast with the correspondents' observations at Port Arthur when the war opened, as the correspondents were regarded as harbingers of evil, and as being undesirable on account of the war.

The high equipment of the railroad includes many American locomotives, all the rest of the equipment being of Russian make. The Russian authorities are welcomed by a Western city in their bustling activity, and there are electric lights in the foreign settlement.

At Liao-Yang the attaches congregate at the railway station, which for the moment is the center of interest, and the correspondents are seated at the crowded dining rooms, discussing the meager news which may be obtained from the railway. The correspondents are not in a dissimilar situation here, though they are subjected to the watchfulness of the authorities in the regions to the west and the south and other information is exclusively reported in official dispatches, but on the other hand, they arrived here yesterday Viceoy Alexieff submitted to them an invitation to submit to the Russian authorities for transmission to the Western press.

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